

The Evening Herald.

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OUR BIGGEST JOB.

ARRANGEMENTS for the state fair now so near at hand are as well organized and as systematically complete as could be desired. The fair from the standpoint of the exposition and the amusement program is a success. The management has attended to that. It will be an exposition of which we can be tremendously proud, and it will be an amusement program which we can heartily enjoy.

But there is just one standard by which to measure the success of any kind of a fair, county, local or state. That is the standard of attendance. If the people do not attend the fair is a failure, no matter how complete the arrangements may be.

In this matter of attendance is the big job ahead for the people, the individual citizens of Albuquerque, and it is a job which must be done in the next few days. The state fair management has done everything it could to encourage the attendance. The local county exhibit organizations are doing everything they can do. The railroads are making an effort such as has never been made before in this state to interest the people and to provide cheap and comfortable transportation when the people want it. The result will be an attendance such as has never been seen in this city at any previous fair.

But a mere breaking of former records will not do for this fair. It must be an attendance which so far surpasses all others as to make former records of no account. This is essential to the financial as well as the general success of the undertaking. The greatest help the fair management can have in this connection is the individual help of the people of Albuquerque during the next ten days. The individual citizen of Albuquerque first can make up his mind to go to the state fair every day, himself, and take his family. Next, and quite as important, he can see to it that his friends throughout the state receive a personal invitation to come.

To a certain extent everybody in New Mexico is thinking about the state fair. It is only necessary to concentrate and focus that attention to bring the individual to a final determination to come to Albuquerque.

Nothing will focus that attention like a personal letter. If every citizen in Albuquerque during the next ten days will write five personal letters to five friends in other New Mexico towns, inviting and urging those friends to come to the state fair, the result will be a one-fourth increase in the total attendance of outsiders; and a considerable increase in the attendance here at home. Everyone is disposed to help make the state fair a winner in the largest sense. This matter of helping make the attendance is one in which every individual in this city, at practically no personal expense, and with very little effort, can be of the greatest assistance.

THE NEED OF THE NATION.

WITHOUT argument against the need for preparedness, the Desert Evening News expresses the thought in the bottom of a very large number of American citizens' hearts in this diagnosis of the needs of this nation:

For months past there has been heard throughout the length and breadth of the land the cry that the need of the nation is preparedness for war. It may be that a huge army and a great navy are needed; it may be that the country needs the military system of Europe; that there should be compulsory military service, and that henceforth American youth should be reared for soldiers and not civilians. We do not pretend to say. If our country and its free institutions can only be saved through these means, let them be adopted, and adopted without delay; they may be the need of the nation.

But beyond military preparedness, beyond material strength and power there is a still greater need for the nation. It is the need for the spirit of Christ, for that spirit of love which when it rules in men's breasts makes them brothers. It is the need not only for this nation but for all nations, for all peoples. It is because it has not ruled that the nations of Europe are now at war, because they are

ruled by the spirit of anti-Christ. Christ came to save; it is the promise of war to destroy. Lay there be preparedness for spiritual warfare and there will be no need for preparedness for physical warfare. To conquer evil and not his fellow man is the true mission of the Christian. And for this great canon and submarine are not necessary.

So long as man is what he is, so long as he subordinates his better nature to his baser nature, there will be wars and rumors of wars, but when his divine nature shall rule and he sincerely says, "Thy will be done," then will come peace, universal peace, peace permanent and enduring, peace until time shall be no more. This peace will not be made at a Hague conference by commissioners and plenipotentiaries. It will come from above. It will be the peace that passeth all understanding.

The need of the nation is faith in Christ, and a faithful following of his example.

ECONOMY IN FARMING REGIONS.

IN YEARS of great crops much new active business used to be expected by merchants in the agricultural districts. But last year this business did not come. While farmers had large crops and received good prices, they did not spend freely. The farming communities, though far away from the activities of war, were deeply impressed with the import of the stupendous events which were taking place. They made up their minds that it was a time to begin the practice of the most stringent economy. This resolution was very widespread and it was carried out in practice. It was impressed upon every member of the family. And when the farmers began to receive the money for the crops they did not, as usual, begin to spend it, or a part of it. They put it away.

And so the merchants in the farm districts last year, on the whole, did not reap very much benefit from big crops and high prices.

And the outlook this year is for a continuation of the economy. The farmer sees nothing to change his policies. In fact, the lower prices for his product this year make him still more inclined to continue to save. Bankers in the agricultural regions have more farmers' money on deposit than ever before. And it looks as though these balances would increase, instead of being spent with the merchants.

In this way the war, which has changed so many things, has stopped the bustling activity in business in the farming countries, which used to be the effect, almost invariably, of a big crop year.

In the end this will leave the farming communities much richer than ever before, and will add to the general solidity of the country.

THE RESOURCES OF ONE MINE.

PROBABLY more has been written of the wonders of the Senator William A. Clark United Verde property than any other. A story is going the rounds that some years ago, when the French were clamoring for American investments, and especially of copper mines, Senator Clark was approached and asked to name a price for his property. He replied:

"I am getting well along in years and am perfectly willing to sell out at less than 50 cents on the dollar. You send your engineers into the mine, take the maps and measure up my blocked out and proven ore bodies. Of course, I can make a good deal more than 5 cents a pound by taking out the copper, but you measure up all the values you find in the mine, and then I will sell it to you on a basis of 2½ cents a pound for just the copper in the mine."

The Frenchmen of course were delighted. Visions of millions dangled before their eyes. But what the millions were too many! When they had figured out the underground value, which seemed so fair, it footed up, at 2½ cents a pound profit, to just the net little price of \$500,000,000 for the property, and they did not even stop to ask Senator Clark if he would again cut the price in two.

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE

(From the Boswell Record.)

The State University of New Mexico has an enrollment this year of almost 200 students. Three years ago the enrollment was only forty-one. This shows a wonderful growth. There may be several reasons for this most extraordinary growth. The people of the state are beginning to appreciate the advantages of sending their children to the state U. This is not only state loyalty, which is almost reason sufficient, but it is because of the advantage gained by the student who expects to make New Mexico his home in having this acquaintance with the state and the people of the state. This knowledge derived from the university association will be no small part of his equipment in life. The university has of course more to offer each year in work and faculty. But sum up all of the separate reasons, as you will, it all comes down to one fundamental cause, the university is

Off Again On Again

STRICKLAND & GILLMAN

The Exceptions
He takes a cold bath every day—
O well, on yesterday, of course
He had a fearful cold and—say,
His throat was sore, and he was hoarse!

And then this morning—to be sure
He'd taken medicine last night,
And wasn't certain that the cure
With his cold baths would work
all right.

And day before yesterday—well, then
He overstepped himself and couldn't
Have spared the time—twas nearly
ten!

That isn't saying that he wouldn't.

He "takes a cold bath every day"—
I should perhaps befriend this
dunce!

I found this self-deceiving jay
Had taken one as much as once!

Finishing Philosophy
Sometimes it's harder to tell
whether we're sadder that th' mis-
fortune happened to a friend than
we are glad that it didn't happen to
ourselves.

In the Just Cemetery
A sad-faced crowd was gathered
about the new-made pile of dirt in
the just cemetery.

On one tombstone, lichen and
time-discolored, were the hardy-
hearted words:
"Sacred to the Memory of the
Mother-in-law Just."

On an adjacent one, scarcely less
aged, was this:
"In Loving Memory of the Why-Did-
the-Chicken-Gag."

On yet another:
"Here Lies Joe (as always did lie)
the Coming-Home-Drunk-at-
Two-A-M. Whence."

Near the newly-dug hole lay a
freely-carved slab marked thus:
"In Hallowed Recollection of the
Fisherman-Can't-Tell-the-Truth
Joke."

Despite the perfunctory solemnity
of the pall-bearers, however, there
seemed to be new life and a befitting
and relieved hilarity among the vil-
lagers.

This New Burbank Stunt
They tell us Lade Burbank's done
gone and invented a new non-skid
banana peel. This means, of course,
that the new kind of banana is wild-
er than the previous kind—not so
easy to slip up on.

See A Specialist

Dear Offagin—If you were going
to buy a light touring car, can you
think of any other kind to buy?
Mrs. M. F. Adair, Iowa.

What you're trying to do? Get us
into trouble with the business office?

Recent Unseasonable Weather

E. L. Stove, Miss Roxie Stove and
Miss Gladys Stove were the guests
of relatives at Fortaria several days
this week.—Bloomfield Items in
Burling Green, N. Sentinel Tribune.

The Young Lady Across The Way



The young lady across the way
says she has perfect faith in our na-
tion's foreign policy and isn't a bit
afraid but what everything will be
done in strict observance of inter-
national law.

Make Woollens in China.

Shanghai, Sept. 21.—Acting upon
the suggestion of the minister of
commerce and agriculture and other
advocates of home-made goods for
China, one of the large textile factories
of Shanghai is now being trans-
formed into a mill for the manufac-
ture of knitting wool. The amount of
woolen yarn sold through this port
annually is said to be more than \$25,-
000,000 U. S. gold.

Shanghai merchants have agreed to
push the local yarn. At present the
capacity of the mill, which will ac-
tually begin work next month, is only
one thousand of yards daily. The
manufacturers promise as good a
quality as the heavy wool imported
as extensively for use in the knit
goods of China. There are forty
wholesale agents who deal almost ex-
clusively in woollen products.

At its head a president who is a
billionaire. If the people of the state
were better aware of these things than
they were a few years ago it is be-
cause Chancellor Boyd has made it
his business to tell them about it. He
has gone over this state and talked
"State University" until the people
are becoming convinced. The uni-
versity is coming into its own, taking
its place in the state as it should, be-
cause it has the right man at the
helm.

Meritol Rheumatism Powders.

The unusually large sale of this
remedy is the best evidence we could
offer you to prove its merit. It is
made of effective ingredients, and is
guaranteed to give permanent relief
for rheumatism. We will gladly show
you the formula and explain its mer-
its to you. Prices 50c, \$1.00. Otwell
Drug Co., Local Agents.

WOOL TRADE DEMANDS HERRICK BETTER FINANCES IN IRRIGATION

WITH PRICES STEADY
Conservation Manifest in Bos-
ton Operations but Market
Generally Remains on Very
Satisfactory Basis.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin, commenting on last week's conditions in the wool market, says in part: "The majority of the houses in the wool trade have had a drabgy trade during the past week but a few reports a fair business. On the whole the volume of business done has been considerably less than that of an average week. However, values have been fairly steady and while the quiet tone of the market may have induced a few people to adopt a trading attitude to allow any good wool to go for less money than has been obtained for several weeks."

Just why the mills have not been wholly out of the market by any means, the woolen mills, especially those occupied on military cloths, have been relatively the keener operators, and have taken a fair quantity of wool for them, although the purchasers were generally of the hand to mouth order.

Just why the mills have not been more active in the market the past week is not altogether clear, especially in the light of the present busy schedules at the mills as shown by the quarterly report of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers on the occupation of wool textile machinery. It is not at all unlikely, however, that the manufacturers are waiting partly to see what the English government is going to do about granting permits to ship crossbreds. Then, again, the larger mills have been free and steady buyers during the past three months or more, both in the seaboard markets and in the west, so that although they are well stocked on orders now in hand, they are, at the same time, well covered on raw material with which to fill those orders and can afford to wait a little before buying further. How long they can wait is a question on which not all factors in the trade are agreed.

Sales of domestic wools during the week have been rather spotty and not large in volume. Territories are still moving only slowly, but still some wools are moving. The buyers are disposed to shop about, however, and are taking choicer offerings at recent market quotations.

Sales of territory have been made to a moderate extent, with good wools commanding fairly good prices, possibly as high as have been made this year. For instance, fair-sized lots of Wyoming and Montana wool in the original sacks have been sold on a secured basis of 70 cents for the choicest wools of good staple. Less slightly wools have brought around 65 or 68 cents, some Utah and New Mexico wools have been sold, also around 65 to 66 cents, and short French combing wools are said to have been offered at slightly less than the figure, according to a buyer's estimate.

Besides the original wools there have also been sales of medium wools again of good staple, on about the level of prices recently ruling, namely 25 cents for good three-eighths wools with an occasional choice lot commanding a half-cent to a cent more. Some three-eighths Wyoming was sold at 26 to 27 cents, about 50,000 pounds being involved and some 400,000 pounds of Soda Springs half and three-eighths combing wools were sold at about this price, but terms were kept private. A lot of about 500 bags of original Montana is reported sold at prices ranging from 25 to 29 cents in the grease, or 67 to 70 cents, clean basis.

Drugs Dear in England.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—The Glasgow Herald, which has been making an exhaustive comparison of war prices of various commodities in Germany and England, finds that most drugs and medicines are from two to ten times dearer in England than in Germany. Salicylic acid and salicylate of soda are seven times dearer than in Berlin. A standard costs six times as much in Glasgow, and atropine is offered in Berlin at a tenth the price here.

The Real Suffrage Thought of Women

Motherhood is the thought uppermost in woman's mind. And with it, of course, comes the question of comfort, of helpful aids and influences. Among the best of these is a well known external remedy, "Mother's Friend." It is gently applied to the surface muscles. These are lubricated, toned, made pliable so they stretch as nature requires without the strain and pain on nerves and ligaments. This influence extends through the myriad of nerves to deeper sources, the internal organs. And thus a period of repose must reflect itself not only in the mind of the mother, but upon the babe to come.

A point upon which all experienced people agree is the accepted fact that whatever a mother may do for herself that is safe and harmless is bound to encourage the babe's health and aid in the application of "Mother's Friend" with her own hand when ever required and just where needed, she soon learns to target those apprehensions so often imagined.

Young mothers who have used "Mother's Friend" have written to say how relieved they were at the absence of morning sickness, extreme nervousness, and other distress of which they had heard and feared. Get a bottle of "Mother's Friend" at any drug store. Simply apply it over the stomach muscles and rest assured of perfect safety and comfort day and night. Write to Bradford Regulator, 703 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for their handsome and instructive book.

Failure of Reclamation Thus Far Largely Due to Immature Financial Arrangements, Says Former Ambassador to France.

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—Myron T. Herrick, former ambassador to France, presented to the international irrigation congress today his views from the standpoint of a banker as to how the great irrigation projects could be furthered by better finance. He began by quoting the secretary of the interior as saying, of the private enterprises: "Few if any of the investments have ever returned to the eastern or European shareholder or bondholder the amount of the original expenditure," and, speaking of the government project: "It must be admitted that the slowness of development and the use of the reclaimed land has been a source of disappointment."

Mr. Herrick sketched the vast extent of the twenty-six irrigation projects undertaken by the United States reclamation service. One of the canals he drew to visualize the extent of the projects was the one which had been constructed and was maintaining and operating 8,500 miles of canals which is a straight line would run from Palm Beach, Florida, to Fairbanks, Alaska, and back again. The estimated area of the projects was 2,915,690 acres of which 1,344,193 acres or 27.15 per cent, could now be watered. The investment in capital and labor of the owners of these farms when fully developed will be about \$175,000,000, he said, and the value was constantly increasing. Splendid as the development was, it was being reached through trials and tribulations largely arising in Mr. Herrick's opinion, from faulty methods of finance.

He said in part: "The 1902 act provides that all moneys (except the five per cent set aside for educational purposes) received from the sale and disposal of public lands in most of the western states shall be used in irrigation projects in those states. The receipts from the sale of public lands amount to \$41,817,722.71, which have now, of course, all disappeared."

"Consequently, as the secretary of the interior declares, the resources of the reclamation fund are now overburdened and the projects now under way cannot be completed within a reasonable length of time, unless there shall be large accessions of the fund. This is a timely warning."

The reclamation service employs a force of 7,938 persons; it has over 200,000 acres in power plants, machinery, implements, and in equipment, and improvements for carrying on its work. Its expenses run on whether this line idle or is kept busy, while if it should do its work by piecemeal the operations of the service—organized as it is for large undertakings—will become so costly that the investments of the government will end in a loss.

"The troubles that now confront the reclamation service were foreseen from the start because of the faulty method of finance by which it was inaugurated—because of its trading upon an uncertain source of funds and revenue for conducting its operations. The correct way if it may be held enough to say it is the simple ordinary way of issuing debentures. Each project should have been required to stand good for its own debentures, and these debentures should have been issued in representation of the officially appraised value of the land as improved and been redeemed out of a sinking fund created by the instalment payments of the landowners."

"Besides creating an adequate supply of capital, this method of finance would have made the investment of the government profitable and also have lightened the burden of the landowners. The sooner this or some other method is adopted the better it will be. Indeed, a change is absolutely necessary, because the secretary of the interior warns that a cessation of all work is imminent, while the director of the service reports that landowners are falling in arrears and must be granted renewals even after the expiration of the recent twenty-year extension. The United States government may possibly worry along under present arrangements—but the landowners cannot."

THE REAL SUFFRAGE THOUGHT OF WOMEN TO THE TAXPAYERS OF NEW MEXICO

The Taxpayers' association of New Mexico invites you to become a member of this association and participate in the benefits which will accrue to you, your county and the state from the work of the organization.

THIS IS YOUR BUSINESS; HELP ATTEND TO IT.

Due in the association ¼ of 1 per cent of your last year's taxes. Minimum, \$1.00 a year.

For further information address:

TAXPAYERS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW MEXICO

P. O. Box 691, Albuquerque, N. M.

Looking for a Job? Try a Herald Want Ad.

DUKE CITY CLEANERS

We clean hats, men's and women's clothing, rugs, curtains, draperies, etc., 220 West Gold. Phone 446.

Promptness Our Motto

STOP!

and consider what is necessary for the

WELL-DRESSED MAN

To begin with, a distinctive fabric—then a shears to cut it to your figure, a needle to sew it carefully, a tailor's "goose" to smooth it out. That is the prescription for a well dressed man—and sewing machines, cutting knives and pressing machines fail as "substitutes," always do.

Continental Tailored to Measure Clothes are HAND cut, HAND sewed, HAND pressed. 500 fabrics to chose from.

E. R. STEAN

"The Home of Continental Clothes"

218 West Central Phone 335

HUGE JAPANESE ENTERPRISES TO BE POSTPONED

Tokio, Sept. 21.—It is considered probable that a number of enterprises projected by the government calling for the expenditure of \$26,000,000 this year will be postponed, at least in part, on account of the revenue falling short of the expected amount. The new minister of finance, T. Taketomi, is quoted in the newspapers as predicting that the European war will cause a decrease in revenue of about \$5,000,000, as compared with the estimates for the present fiscal year.

In March of 1914 Japan must deduct \$15,000,000 worth of short-term railroad bonds placed in London early this year. As difficulty would be found in issuing a new loan in Europe the government will probably float a domestic loan.

The general financial conditions caused by the war have forced Japanese banks to reduce their yearly interest on fixed deposits to 4 per cent. Before the war the rate was 5 per cent.

The deficit caused by the war is being made good in part by supplying munitions to the allies and by occupying markets hitherto held by Germany. The great need, however, is for ships. Every shipyard in Japan is at work building vessels, but not enough can be turned out. The removal of the Pacific Mail steamers is a great blow to exporters.

The exportation of raw silk to Russia is steadily increasing, owing to the decrease in the Russian supply from France, Germany and Italy. Enormous quantities of Japanese tea and camphor are likewise sent to Russia. A heavy consignment of sugar is awaiting shipment to England.

A Reliable Tonic.
Many of the people around here know a good deal about this splendid remedy; to those who do not, we wish to say that Meritol Tonic Digestive is the greatest strength renewer, flesh builder and nerve tonic we have ever seen. For people in poor health, weak, run down and played out, those not as strong and vigorous as they should be, we recommend this tonic. Price \$1.00. Otwell Drug Co., Sole Agents.

MATCH MATERIALS

SHORT IN JAPAN

Tokio, Sept. 21.—The Chemical Industrial Investigation society is working in conjunction with the government in an effort to obtain an independent home supply of phosphorus and hydrochloride of potash or substitutes for these materials which are indispensable in the manufacture of matches, an industry of large proportions in Japan. Before the war these materials were imported almost entirely from Germany. The supply having been exhausted and importations having ceased, the match industry faces a serious situation.

Heavy impure blood makes a muddy, plumpy complexion, headaches, nausea, indigestion. Thin blood makes you weak, pale and sickly. For pure blood, sound digestion, use Hurdock Blood Bitters. \$1.00 at all stores.



BESIDE OUR BREAD

most other breads, including home baked, are heavy and tasteless. Once our bread is tasted you will never be satisfied with any less toothsome. Try a loaf today. You can have no idea how exquisitely good bread can be until you have eaten a slice or two from a loaf of our baking.

PIONEER BAKERY

207 South First St.

DEBT

is

A Hard Master

The CAREFUL man never makes a debt unless by doing so he can safely see a bigger "in-come" than "out-go."

That's how he grows a fortune. Are you going to put part of your "in-come" in our bank regularly each week and also grow a fortune?

If you follow this rule you will never have to worry any more about bills.

Make our bank YOUR bank.

We Pay Four Per Cent Interest

State National Bank

Albuquerque, N. M.

Corner Second Street and Central Avenue

United States Depository Santa Fe Railway Depository

Promptness Our Motto